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THE Caledonian Mercury

No. 9691. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1783

JOHN MILLAR,
PROFESSOR OF LAW IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW,
BEGINS his Lectures on Justinian's Institutes and Pandects, upon
Monday the 3d day of November next.—Also, a Course of Lec-
tures on Public Law, on Monday the 10th.—And a Course of Lec-
tures on the Law of Scotland, on Tuesday the 11th day of that
month.

SOFT SOAP.
TO BE SOLD, without reserve, by public auction, upon Friday the
24th current, at twelve o'clock noon, in the Warehouse of At-
LAS, STRAUGHT, and Co. Leith, About Thirty Barrels of SOFT SOAP,
in skins and half skins.

COTTON WOOL OF TOBAGO.
TO BE SOLD in Bags, a parcel of very fine COTTON, the growth
of Tobago, which is esteemed much superior in quality to any
Cotton the growth of the British Islands.
Apply to John Walker and Co. Edinburgh, or David Liddell, at their
Warehouse in Leith.

FURNISHED LODGINGS.
MR HAY, Old Customs-house Stairs, Parliament Square, has open-
ed a very commodious Lodging, on the fifth floor of that fair,
decently furnished; and, on account of its vicinity to the Parliament
House, very much adapted for Lodgings to Gentlemen of the Law.
If young Gentlemen incline, Mrs Hay will board them upon reason-
able terms.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET.
TO BE LET, for the ensuing winter, a LARGE COMMODIOUS
FURNISHED HOUSE, fourth side of Nicolson's Square, with
a Coach-house and Stable, with stables for six horses, and a Byre for a
cow, and many other conveniences.
The particulars, enquire at Mr David Herd, at Mr Russell's, Agyle's
Square. Not to be repeated.

At a General Meeting of the ASSOCIATION for procuring a more exact
Observance of the acts of Parliament for regulating and improving the
FISHERIES in the TWEED, and the Rivers and Streams running
into the same, held at Cornhill on the 8th day of October instant, the
following RESOLUTIONS were come to, and ordered to be pub-
lished:

1. THAT the acts of parliament for regulating and improving the
fisheries in the river Tweed, and the rivers and streams running
into the same, passed in the years 1771 and 1775, were enacted for the
best purposes, and contain clauses and regulations highly beneficial to e-
very person concerned in the said river.
2. That the execution of these acts of Parliament has, to the great
loss of the proprietors in the said river, been most shamefully neglec-
ted.
3. That an exact observance of them would prove beneficial to the
proprietors and to the public, by increasing the number of salmon in the
Tweed.
4. That, till within these two years, the complaints relative to the
fishing in certain hours prohibited by the acts, for the benefit of the
fisheries in the upper part of the river, have been equally well founded
with the complaints relative to the fishing in close time.
5. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the committee named
at the first general meeting, held at Cornhill on the 27th day of Decem-
ber 1781, for enforcing a more regular execution of the acts, have, at a
considerable expence, for these two years past, prevented the fishing
from ten o'clock on Saturday night to two o'clock on Monday morn-
ing.
6. That the destroying of salmon from the 10th day of October to
the 10th day of January, and the destroying of the salmon fry in the
months of April and May, have already materially injured, and may in
time prove the utter ruin of the fisheries in the Tweed.
7. That the infringement of the statutes, by taking salmon in close
time, is the more unpardonable, and ought to be the more strictly guard-
ed against that the fish taken in that season are not only of little value,
but a most unwholesome food.
8. That the salmon taken in the river Tweed since the year 1776 are
greatly short of the usual number, owing probably, at least in part, to
the above transgressions of the statutes.
9. That these resolutions be printed in the Edinburgh, Newcastle,
and Kells newspapers, for the public information, and as an inducement
to Magistrates to concur heartily with the Association in their exertions
for enforcing the acts of Parliament in question, on the spirited execu-
tion of which depends the preservation of a valuable property, and from
which it is hoped, the country may in the end derive great advantage.

By Order of the Meeting,
EDWARD WILLOBY,
Town-Clerk of Berwick upon Tweed.

THE SLOOP SWIFT,
JOHN WATSON Master,
NOW lying in the Harbour of Leith, with
or without her Fishing Tackle.
For particulars enquire on board the Sloop,
where the inventory will be shown.
Not to be repeated.

AT LEITH FOR LONDON,
THE ENDEAVOUR,
MICHAEL MARSHALL

WILLIAM MARSHALL MASTER,
Now taking in goods at the birth in Leith
harbour, and will sail the 27th instant.
The Ship has good accommodation for pas-
sengers.
The Master to be spoke with at the Ex-
change Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house
in Leith.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE LOVELY MARY,
PHILIP BUTLER,

WILLIAM BEATSON MASTER,
Now at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for
Edinburgh, and all places adjacent to the
Frith of Forth, and will clear the 25th and
sail the 27th October curt.
Letter on business directed to the Master
at the New-England Coffeehouse, behind the Exchange, will be prop-
erly attended to.

FOR BOSTON AND HALIFAX,
THE HOPE,
JOHN CLOUSTON Master,
IS now ready to receive goods on board at Port-
Glasgow, and will be clear to sail about the 20th of
October.
The HOPE is a good vessel, copper-bottomed, and
a fast sailer; also has good accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to James Mitchell and Co. merchants to
Glasgow.
Glasgow, Oct. 10. 1783.

This day is published,
By **CHARLES ELLIOT**, Parliament-Square, and sold by all the
Bookellers in town and country. Price only 2 s. 6 s. neatly bound,
(a few copies on finer paper at 3 s. neatly bound in calf.)

LESSONS IN ELOCUTION;
Or, a Selection of PIECES in PROSE and VERSE—For the improve-
ment of Youth in Reading and Speaking, as well as for the perusal of
persons of taste. With an APPENDIX, containing the Principles
of ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
By **WILLIAM SCOTT**, Teacher of English Writing, &c. in Edinburgh.
The THIRD EDITION, greatly altered, enlarged, and improved.
Copies of the contents to be had gratis at Mr ELLIOT's Shop, and of
the bookellers formerly advertised.

Of whom may be had, also this day published,
Written by the same Author, price One Shilling neatly bound,
An Introduction to Reading and Spelling.
To which are added, the Principles of ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
The THIRD EDITION, much improved.
Any teacher of reputation may have the use of this or the foregoing
work gratis, from the bookellers.

In the Press, and next Winter will be published by Mr Scott,
A NEW SPELLING AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY
of the English Language, in which the words will be spelled according
to their true orthography; the accented syllables will be properly
marked; the sounds of the letters pointed out in the most simple and
correct manner; and the different significations affixed, and parts of
speech exhibited: so as to contain in a neat pocket volume all that is
important in **SHERIDAN'S** and **KENRICK'S** quarto Dictionaries.

*Also, just published by C. ELLIOT, a new and neat Edition, with 28 fine
new Copperplates. Price 3 s. 6 d. neatly bound in calf, and lettered,*
THE PANTHEON.

- I. Representing the fabulous Histories of the **HEATHEN GODS**, and
most illustrious Heroes, in a short, plain, and familiar method, by
way of Dialogue. With an Index. For the use of Schools.
BY **ANDREW TOOKE**, A. M. of Gresham College, &c.
- II. **THE THEATRE OF EDUCATION**, by the **Comte de Genlis**.
Five papers, with the Author's Head. 3 Vols. 12mo. 7 s. 6 d. boards.
- III. **Beaumont's Young Mifles Magazine**, 4 vols. in two. 4 s. neatly bd.
- IV. **Dunlop's Greek Grammar**, a new edit. 8vo. corrected. 2 s. bound.
- V. **Boyer's French Grammar**, a new edition corrected. 4 s. 6 d. bound.
- VI. **FABLES CHOISIES**, par J. Chaulieu. Corrigées par A. Scott.
A. M. Membre de l'Université de Paris. Prix 2 s. bound.
- VII. **Rochechouart's Maxims**, in French, 12mo. 2 s. bound.
- VIII. **Les Aventures de Gil Blas**, 4 toms. avec figures. 5 s. plain bound.
- IX. **Les Aventures de Telemaque**, fig. 3 s. bound.
- X. **Smart's Horace**, Latin & English, a new edit. in two vols. 3 s. boards.
- XI. **Horace**, Latin, a neat copy. 1 s. bound.
- XII. **Universal Short hand Writing**, being an improvement on Byron's
method. To which is now added, for the first time, an abridgement
and improvement of Mr Palmer's. Price altogether only 6 s. in boards.
These two books, without the additions, formerly sold for 1 l.
11 s. 6 d.

A few copies of **Lieut. Colonel Cockburn's Trial**, at 2 s. only.
N. B. Fuller Hills may be seen at the end of Mr Scott's Lessons, or
Tookey's Pantheon, &c. The greatest encouragement given to teachers,
or those who buy quantities.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS
To be Gained by the Fortunate Adventurers in
A. AITCHISON'S LOTTERY.

ON Saturday the 15th November next, will positively be held
in Mary's Chapel, the Third and Last Drawing of **A. AITCHI-
SON'S LOTTERY** of Silver Plate, Jewellery, and Hardware.
The superior advantages of adventuring in this Lottery to all that have
ever been offered to the public in any private Lottery before, must be
obvious from this single consideration, that it is in the option of the
fortunate adventurers to exchange their prizes, if they do not please,
for any other articles more to their taste or convenience.
For the entertainment of such adventurers as can attend, will be de-
livered immediately before the drawing begins, an Original Lecture on
Lotteries, or a Dissertation on the various Blanks and Prizes that oc-
cur to Mankind in the Grand Lottery of Life, &c. &c.
Tickets 5 s.; and Shares 1 s. 15 d. and 2 s. 6 d. each, may still be
had of A. Aitchison Jeweller, Parliament Square.—Schemes gratis.

BEEF WANTED AT DUNBAR.
THE Whaling Company at Dunbar will be in want of FRESH
BEEF delivered in Dunbar the first week of November next.—
The meat must be slaughtered in Dunbar; and persons willing to furnish
the same must give in their proposals, sealed, and addressed to the Ma-
nagers of the Company, betwixt and the 25th day of October current,
when the lowest offer will be accepted of.

THE Whaling Company have on hand, about Eight Tons of
WHALE FINS; about the disposal of which they will be ready
to treat with purchasers.

MANSION-HOUSE AND FARMS TO LET,
In the County of Edinburgh;

TO BE LET, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and
entered to at Martineau's next,
**Several FARMS and MILL of the Barony of
ALDERSTONE**, lying in the parish of Mid Calder, and county of Ed-
inburgh. The Farms will be cast 4 s. to suit the different views or
circumstances of tenants; are all arable, mostly enclosed, and lie in the
neighbourhood of lime and coal, to which there is good access.

ALSO, **THE MANSION-HOUSE** of Alderstone, with the offices and
garden, without or with any quantity of ground the tackman may in-
cline.—This House is sufficient to accommodate a genteel family, and is
agreeably situated upon the south bank of the water of Almond, oppo-
site to the Kirk town of Livingstone, to which it is only distant about a
quarter of a mile.
Thomas Ramsay at Livingstone Kirk will show the premises; and for
particulars application may be made to the proprietor at Livingstone
House, James Wardrobe of Torbanhill, near Whiteburn, or James Gray
writer, meal-market stairs, Edinburgh.

To **Mr HENRY JOY, Junior**, SECRETARY of the COM-
MITTEE of CORRESPONDENCE, at BELFAST.
Burton-Hall, near Bedal, Aug. 22, 1783.

S I R,
ACCORDING to your desire, my answer to the queries
of the Committee of Correspondence at Belfast, was trans-
mitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Sharman, at Lisburn, on the
12th instant. But wishing to guard against a miscarriage, which
in the hurry of a General Election may be possible, I take the
liberty to trouble you with a duplicate of my answer.

The Committee of Yorkshire is expected to meet about the
end of September; when your letters, and the other papers
communicated by your respectable Committee, will be laid be-
fore the Yorkshire Gentlemen. I am firmly persuaded they
will rejoice at the noble spirit of reformation which has arisen
in Ireland; they will sincerely wish to their worthy fellow-

subjects complete success: I trust, also, they will be most ready
to co-operate with them in any legal mode which can be de-
vised, mutually to assist each other, in the laudable and neces-
sary undertaking, to obtain a substantial reformation of Parlia-
ment, in the respective Kingdoms of Ireland and Great Britain.

I am, Sir,
With great respect,
Your most obedient humble servant,
C. WYVILL.

*Mr WYVILL's Answer to the QUERIES proposed to him
by the COMMITTEE of CORRESPONDENCE at BELFAST.*

1. In all attempts by a free people to improve the frame of
their Legislature, it seems advisable as much as may be possi-
ble, to preserve ancient foundations; and to suffer every part of
the fabric to stand, which is not absolutely incapable of sub-
stantial repair. In my opinion, it is unnecessary and inexpe-
dient to disfranchise the populous Boroughs in Ireland, in
which the right of Election is invested in a few persons. In such
Boroughs, a due extension of the right of suffrage is sufficient
to obtain every desirable purpose, but all the little depopulated
Boroughs ought certainly to be disfranchised; and their privi-
lege of Parliamentary representation should be transferred to
those populous districts which are unrepresented, or whose share
of representation is inadequate.

2. If in consequence of the proposed disfranchisement of
the smallest class of boroughs, a sufficient share of the repre-
sentation can be transferred to the largest districts, it does not
seem necessary that the number of the Irish House of Com-
mons should be increased. The liberty of the nation may be
well protected by a House of Commons, whose members do not
exceed three hundred, if those members be firmly connected
with the body of the nation. But if, from the paucity of bor-
oughs proper to be disfranchised, or from the influence of
powerful men interjected to preserve such boroughs, a sufficient
share of the representation cannot be transferred to the larger
districts, the present number of the House of Commons in Ire-
land, compared with the elective body, is by no means so large
as to forbid any addition of members. For what secures a Par-
liament in the interest of the public? **DUE ELECTION, AND A
SWIFT RETURN INTO THE COMMON MASS.**

A Senate thus constituted would instantly feel what the com-
munity felt, and faithfully act according to the wishes of their
constituents. These are the essential requisites in the forma-
tion and conduct of a House of Commons; and where they are
found, it is of little moment whether the assembly consist of
three hundred persons, or of any larger number, not exceeding
those limits beyond which it is not easy to preserve order in a
deliberative assembly. On these grounds it may be presumed,
that no solid objection to an augmentation of the Irish House
of Commons could be offered, even if the present elective body
were incapable of encrease. But since the time is, perhaps, ar-
rived, or may not be very distant, when the Catholics of Ire-
land might be safely admitted to a participation in the right of
election, the difficulty wholly vanishes.

3. Where property is very unequally distributed, aristocra-
tical influence will be found to operate extensively; and no
means can be devised completely to guard the community a-
gainst the mischievous consequences of that influence, without
a breach of the laws of property; which hardly ever can be
justifiable.—But regulations may be framed, by which the dan-
ger from an excessive power in the aristocracy may be averted;
and in some tolerable degree that share of influence may be ob-
tained by the people, without which they cannot possess a free
constitution, or have any substantial security that the true in-
terests of the nation will be steadily pursued by government.
Laws extending the right of suffrage to all classes of men; pro-
hibiting bribery and expence at elections; and facilitating the
voters access to the place of polling, those are the most obvious
and effectual means by which the Commons may be protected
against a domineering aristocracy, without receding to the de-
perate expedient of an Agrarian law. And since the counties
of Ireland are inadequately represented, and since the natural
luxury of the rich, and the growing indolence of the poor, will
combine to lessen the evil complained of, it seems advisable
that the county representation should be reinforced, and at the
same time that every proper regulation to check the excess of
aristocratical influence should be introduced.

4. The fourth query has been in some measure answered in
the reply to the third. It seems not to admit a doubt, that the
right of suffrage should be extended in Ireland. But the diffi-
cult part of the question is **TO WHOM?** Conscious as I am
how delicate the subject is, I cannot however decline to give
my sentiments upon it with plainness, and unreserved sincerity.

It is the right of mankind to be governed by their own con-
sent, given personally, or by representation. On this principle
all just government has been originally formed. It was the
principle on which our Saxon ancestors founded their constitu-
tion; and though it must be admitted, that from the first in-
troduction of a deputed assembly of the people in England, the
principle never was strictly adhered to, and that in fact the right
of election was not universally enjoyed, even before the statute
of disfranchisement passed in the eighth year of Henry the
Sixth, yet the principle was still appealed to, and by a legal
fiction supposed to exist in practice. Such was the happy ex-
quality of mankind in the earliest stages of society; ill ex-
changed, in my opinion, for the glare and glitter of a more
splendid scene, where the loss of the political happiness of the
MANY is poorly compensated by the pomp and magnificence of
A FEW INDIVIDUALS.

In countries where property is equally divided, or nearly so,
it can hardly be supposed that the unlimited right of suffrage
may not be established. If such an exception to all political
experience should occur, the circumstances which could occa-
sion the limitation must be of a very extraordinary nature. But
in states where property has been distributed with considerable
inequality, some diminution of popular privileges has usually ta-
ken place; and in far the greatest part of the globe, where the
extreme of riches and poverty almost divide each community,

those privileges have been trampled under the foot of their tyrannical rulers, and scarcely a vestige of them is to be found; even in these free countries of Ireland and Britain, there seems to have been a culpable propensity to contract these rights to a degree for which there was no sufficient reason. The interests of mankind require that the basis of society should be broad; the rules of justice require that their natural rights should not be taken away, but upon proof of misusage, or political delinquency. I am satisfied, therefore, that where the right of universal suffrage has not been found actually inconsistent with the public safety, it ought not to be abridged. But in all cases where the claims of individuals are incompatible with the public good, the privileges of a part of the community must be postponed to the welfare of the WHOLE. For the law of self-preservation is to societies; as it is to individuals, an indefeasible law; and by that law societies are justifiable which eject from the full enjoyment of the rights of citizens persons to whom those rights could not be continued without danger to the public. The election franchise may be considered as both a privilege and a trust; and men who have been found incapable of executing that trust, in a manner not disadvantageous to the community, are unfit to remain invested with it. That trust may be as properly taken from such men, as by the concession of the advocates for its widest extension, it may be withheld from women, minors, and persons of some other descriptions. But men from whom this franchise has been taken ought to be permitted to renounce their allegiance to the state, and to transfer it to another. If in that case they acquiesce under the deprivation, without renouncing their allegiance to the state, or even expressing any dissatisfaction, their acquiescence would amount to a tacit acceptance of virtual representation; and they would still be governed, as they ought to be, by their own consent.

In communities in which this deprivation has already taken place, similar reasoning will determine to what classes of men the election franchise ought to be restored, or may be justly refused. It ought to be restored to all who may be reasonably expected to exercise it for the public good. This is indisputably clear; and it seems equally certain that it may be justly refused to all to whom it would be unsafe to impart it; whom candour would judge most likely to misuse their privilege, and to be guilty of that political delinquency for which their original deprivation would be justifiable.

Those observations are alike applicable to the case of Britain and of Ireland. In both countries, numerous classes of men have been deprived of this franchise; but the liberal temper of the times, aided in each by some favourable concomitant circumstances, has brought this question to a serious discussion, what restoration of the right of election ought to be proposed, or is fit to be established? The mere inequality of property alone is by no means a valid objection to the most extensive restoration. For, if from the love of order, justice, and liberty, prevalent in the lower classes, and the meek and unambitious spirit of their superiors, no material danger were to be apprehended from the influence of a wealthy aristocracy, or from numerous and frequent assemblies of the populace; in such circumstances, notwithstanding the unequal division of property, the right of suffrage might be safely restored to the excluded classes, and therefore it ought not to be refused.

Whether Ireland be a country thus fortunately circumstanced or not, it behoves the delegates of Ulster to consider with strict impartiality. In what degree the manners of the Irish people are corrupt, to what extent the property of their country is unequally distributed, the delegates will be most competent to judge. But if aristocratical power be found too predominant in the counties of Ireland, under the present limitations of the right of election, as it is stated to be in the letter of the 19th of July, by the Committee of Belfast, the extension of that right to persons in a situation of absolute dependence on the great, would render their power wholly irresistible. If the capital contains a numerous and a profligate populace, the periodical assembly of that populace, for the purpose of elections, would too probably produce tumults, and all the wild and pernicious effects of frantic infurrection. Evils like these would be more intolerable than those abuses which are now so justly complained of; and unless some effectual remedy were speedily applied to them, would lead Ireland through a series of fatal calamities, to the utter ruin of its constitution.

Presuming Ireland to be a country nearly in this situation, I cannot venture to recommend the restoration of universal suffrage. In my opinion the circumstances here described must be considerably altered, before the refusal of that unlimited privilege can be thought unjust. At present, the utmost length to which the right of election there seems safely communicable, is to impart it to every class of men, who, from the possession of property to some small amount, may be thought likely to exercise their franchise freely, and for the public good. To concede the right of suffrage in Ireland beyond that boundary, appears not consistent with national prudence, or the safety of the public, and therefore, in my apprehension, is not required by justice. In this opinion I am countenanced by the general practice of the free states of antiquity; I am supported by that of modern Europe, and the more recent example of America. In the American republics, property is more equally divided, and the manners of the people are more simple, orderly, and incorrupt, than they are in these kingdoms. And yet in them some qualification of property has been thought necessary to entitle inhabitants to the right of voting. In Massachusetts, and some other American states, the landed qualification exceeds that of an English freeholder.—I should be still farther confirmed in these sentiments, if the excluded classes discovered no anxiety to regain this important privilege, even when it became the subject of national debate. For why should the work of political reformation be loaded with great, and perhaps insurmountable difficulties, by struggling to impart to the non-electors a franchise which they are neither likely to exercise with discretion, nor solicitous to obtain.

By the rule here suggested, all persons paying taxes within the counties, cities, and boroughs of Ireland, would be comprehended among their voters; and to the county electors also would be added persons holding land by copyhold, by leasehold for life, or a term exceeding thirty years, equal in value to the present freehold qualifications.

By the same rule it is understood, that Catholics of similar qualifications in property would be admitted to the choice of representatives, together with their Protestant brethren. It must be confessed, that this concession to humanity and liberal policy could not be proposed in Britain with any prospect of success. But Ireland, by granting a complete toleration to Catholics, has displayed the true spirit of candour, and equity. And on this great occasion of reforming its constitution, the

same equitable spirit will naturally lead that country not to exclude those men from the primary right of citizens, by whose assistance its own independence and dignity were obtained. The Catholics of former generations may have been justly degraded from the class of electors; because an attachment to a foreign Potentate, dangerous to the peace and welfare of their country, may then have formed an essential part of their religious creed. But why should men whose religious opinions are now deemed inoffensive to the state, and therefore fit to be tolerated by law, be thought unfit to concur with their fellow-citizens in the election of representatives? The established religion would be secure as it is at present, because Catholic voters could not elect Catholic legislators. However their mode of Christianity may be disapproved; however necessary it may be to oppose the re-admission of that system as the religion of our country; and no person disapproves it more completely, or would resist its re-establishment, more strenuously than the writer of this paper; yet surely in matters of merely civil concern, the profession of errors acknowledged to be harmless to the state, ought not to be a disqualification. Surely Christians of every sect ought to be permitted to enjoy those political privileges, from which persons uninfected by any religion are no excluded. If on this occasion the right of suffrage should be extended to Catholics, let them receive the indulgence, not from the insidious clemency of a Court, but from the friendship and magnanimity of their Protestant fellow-subjects, and the peace, the liberty of Ireland, will be unhurt by the concession.

[To be continued.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Oct. 11.
Whitehall, Oct. 11.

THE King has been pleased to appoint George Philips Townry, Esq. to be one of the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy, in the room of Jonas Hanway, Esq. who retires.

War-Office, Oct. 11. 1783.

1st Troop of Horse Guards, Adjutant and Lieutenant George Mercer is appointed to be Exempt and Captain, vice John Morse. Sub-Brigadier and Cornet Fitzwilliam Barrington to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice George Mercer. George Chambers, Gent. to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice Fitzwilliam Barrington. Newdigate Poyntz, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice William Greaves.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Oct. 10.

The Delight, Bark, from London to Memel, is totally lost in the Channel.

A Swedish ship from Sardinia, with salt, was totally lost in the night of the 4th instant, at the fourth part of the Isle of Wight; the crew saved.

The Aurora, Ryce, of Hamburg, from Nantz to Hamburg, with sugar and coffee, put into Cowes the 7th instant in distress.

The George, Chalmers, from Penobscot, arrived in the river in 38 days, spoke the brig Peggy, belonging to Lymington, Thomas Carter master, from Newfoundland to Alicante, seven days out, all well, lat. 46. 8. N. long. 41. 30. W.

The brig Peggy, Service, from New Providence, arrived in the river in 35 days, spoke the St. Lawrence, Wyatt, in lat. 47. 37. long. 40. 30. out 17 days.

The John, Major, from Jamaica to Bristol, struck on the rocks off the west end of Bermuda, and has been conveyed into harbour, with six feet water in her hold.

The Cato, Hughes, for Africa, is returned to Liverpool.

The North Carolina packet, Walters, was left all well, lat. 43. 51. long. 11. 43.

The Johanna, Tull, from the Straits for Stockholm, with salt, is totally lost at the back of the Isle of Wight.

The Nra. Sra. de Naxar St. Jozé, De Costa, from Riga for Oporto, with hemp and iron; the Aldrick Field Kommer; Gulien, from Dantzick for Bristol, with wheat; and the Leander, Fortune, from London for Africa, are put into Cowes leaky.

From the AMERICAN PAPERS.

City-Hall, New York, Aug. 14. Notice is hereby given to all Loyalists within the lines, desirous to emigrate from this place before the final evacuation, that they must give in their names at the Adjutant-General's office, on or before the 21st instant, and be ready to embark by the end of this month.

ABRAHAM WILLARD.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9. We are extremely sorry to inform our readers, that the good ship Congress, after having made a safe voyage, and escaped a thousand dangers from a leaky bottom, rocks, infirmities of the crew, false reckonings, scarcity of water and provisions, gales, squalls, thunder-gulfs, fire, ignorance, treachery of pilots, and from the shores, unfortunately, on the 24th of June last, sunk just as she reached the wharf, to the great surprise of many thousand spectators; none of whom have ever been able to discover any cause equal to such an effect. The crew and passengers were all saved. The loss of this valuable ship and cargo, consisting of the liberties and independence of America, will fall wholly upon the owners, for no insurance could be obtained for her. The most generous offers have been made by the citizens of Philadelphia to weigh the ship, but the owners refuse to accept of them; because the Council of Philadelphia will not put off their embroidered waistcoats, and put on sailors' jackets, and assist in the business. It is secretly whispered, that some of the owners were privy to the sinking of the ship, and that they never will agree to have her weighed, unless the rest of the owners will consent to her being moored hereafter at a new wharf lately built on the North river.

It is a little remarkable that none of the owners shew the least concern for any part of the cargo, except one small box marked D. U. S. As the ship is now old, many people think it would be much cheaper to build a new one than to raise and repair the old hulk. They further propose to give the new ship another name, and to build her upon a new construction, so as to obviate all the dangers and misfortunes to which the old ship Congress was exposed.

Boston, Aug. 4. We learn, that during the course of last week, the Governor of Rhode Island banished five persons from that state, on pain of being immediately executed on their return.

From the London Papers, Oct. 11.

Trigoli, (in Syria) July 30. The 20th of this month an earthquake was felt here, which was immediately followed by another, and the two shocks lasted together about ten seconds. The evening before it had rained very hard, which is uncommon at this season. A thick fog for near a month had covered both the earth and sea; the sun was but rarely seen, and, when it did appear, was always of a bloody colour. These phenomena had been hitherto unknown in Syria.

The earthquake was equally felt in the Liban. An entire village, near Napoulouf, has been destroyed by the rending of a rock; besides many other disasters, of which we are daily receiving accounts. The Turks are in the greatest consternation.

L O N D O N.

This day peace between France and Great Britain was to be publicly proclaimed at Paris.

Dr Franklin, we are informed, has been offered a public character to the Court of London, which he has thought proper to decline.

We find, by the last accounts from Holland, that there are no such ferment among the people of that country about the terms of peace they have been at last obliged to accept, as former reports would have had us to believe. The only discontent, concerning what were thought hard conditions, ended chiefly among some of the higher ranks; and it was owing to their opposition that the negotiation of the treaty met with so much delay, and not, as has been erroneously asserted, to the clamours of the populace over ruling the deliberations of the States. As to the inferior orders, excepting in a few considerable places, where the influence of certain demagogues prevailed, we are well assured their universal cry was for peace, being so heartily tired of the war, both on account of the heavy taxes for supporting it, and the great losses they were daily suffering in their trade, that nine-tenths of them would gladly have embraced still less favourable offers of accommodation, rather than continue hostilities, had an option in either case been left to their own wishes. So untrue is it, therefore, that they were riotous in opposing a peace, that, in all probability, a little more time would have made them riotous on the other side.

Yesterday goods, to the amount of one hundred and thirty thousand pounds, were entered at the Customhouse for Virginia, Maryland, Charlestown, and Jamaica.

This morning arrived in the River the Cochran, Capt. Richardson, from Virginia, with a cargo of tobacco.

A letter from Bolton, by the way of New York, says, that there are great commotions in that town in endeavouring to settle the form of government, as the inhabitants consist of Churchmen, Quakers, Presbyterians, &c. &c. all of whom differ in opinion with regard to civil and religious matters; so that there is no probability of any regular form of government being soon established.

The last Irish dispatches are more satisfactory to Government than any that have been received for some time.

We are happy to hear that the trade in all the out-ports very rapidly increasing, more particularly at Bristol and Liverpool, where the American orders have been much greater than were expected.

His Grace the Duke of Queensberry is to accompany the Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland to France. The purpose of the visit of the Duke of Queensberry is on account of a very great wager between him and the Duke de Chartres, laid on two English horses, which, by agreement, are to run in France.

According to the French accounts, discontents and divisions are more prevalent in Charlestown than in any other part of the new States, to the great hindrance of trade and destruction of civil government.

The Charlestown letters describe the conduct of the inhabitants as being every way independent of civil authority; the inhabitants forming themselves into a variety of committees and associations, tending to counteract the resolves of their House of Assembly, which are always passed with great contentment and divisions upon every question.

The following British ships and sloops are now on the Newfoundland station:—Profelyte, Winchelsea, Santa Levia, St John, Proteus, Echo, Merlio, Thorne, and the Prince of Wales brig. His Majesty's ship Sphynx is sitting at Chatham for the Mediterranean.

The Camilla and Iphigenia ships of war are now fitting out for foreign service. The Inspector sloop is sailed to the Irish Channel; and the St Lawrence, schooner, is going to Newfoundland. A respectable force is to be kept on that station.

Yesterday the anniversary of the election of Mr Fox, was present the city of Westminster in Parliament, was celebrated at the Shakespeare Tavern, Covent-Garden. There were 400 persons in the house, and every room full.

On Fox's health being drank, he arose and returned thanks, assuring his constituents, that no change in circumstance or situation should alter in him those general principles which had induced them to honour him with their suffrages and confidence; principles which being neglected, had reduced the empire, but which, by being adhered to, and supported with spirit and perseverance, were equal to restore it to its former honour and glory.

Last night a Cabinet Meeting was held at the Secretary of State's office, which is said to be in consequence of some advices from Holland.

Last night at eleven o'clock, the dispatches which passed the Great Seal for the British Commander in the East-Indies, were sent down to Portsmouth to be put on board the ship appointed to carry them to Madras.

The expected orders for the evacuation of New-York were immediately dispatched on the arrival of the definitive Treaty which contained directions to Sir Guy Carleton, to effect the evacuation as soon after the receipt of the dispatches, as consistent with the safety of the garrison, and which, it is imagined, will be completed by the end of this month.

Last night Lord Loughborough arrived at his house in Bedford-square from Bath.

Advice is received from France, that the scarcity of money in that country has driven the trading part of the community to the greatest distress imaginable; inasmuch, that the public has been obliged to stop payment, from the general run which has been upon it. Government has, however, interfered in the matter, and stopped all demands for three months to come, but this delay will materially hurt their national credit, and from the financiering abilities of M. Neckar, was gaining the confidence of the people.

The assistance given by the Bank to the holders of Scrip, deferring the Redemption-day till the beginning of next year, has caused a rise in the different Stocks of about 1 per cent. with a prospect of the same creeping up 1 per cent. more; whether this rise will be permanent no one can tell, though much to be wished that the idea entertained by some brokers of the interference of Government for the advantage of Stockholders, may be carried into execution at the first meeting of Government.

Yesterday at noon an express arrived at the Admiralty from Portsmouth, with an account of the success of the operations on the wreck of the Royal George at Spithead, the particulars of which are nearly as follow:—On Saturday, upon the cordage on board the Royal William and Diligence (the men of war employed in raising her) being heave right, the

righted, so that at low water the taffrel of her stern was clearly perceived with the naked eye, the weather being fine, and the water clear: On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, there was a gradual continuance of the operations; when on the last day at noon, 200 additional seamen having been sent the day before to assist, it was perceived she was lifted from the ground with the tide, on which the whole body was, by help of anchors, carried out, and the aid of vessels and boats, removed to a considerable distance, so that the wreck now lies in water less deep by four fathoms; and as the operations are intended to be continued, it is expected that in a day or two she will be in such a situation as to be boarded at low water.

The whole sum arising from the sale of the old men of war has been applied in liquidating the navy debt.

The money produced from the sale of ships, sold since the conclusion of the war, is said to amount to upwards of 250,000l.

On Wednesday night, Sir Hector Monro, Knight of the Bath, arrived at his house in Sackville-street, and yesterday had a long private conference with the King.

A letter from Paris says, "Some French officers having received advice from their friends at Constantinople of the kind reception they met with, and of the great rewards they were to have for their services, had obtained leave of the King to go into the Turkish service, and were preparing for their departure, when the Russian Ambassador represented to the French Ministry, that it was contrary to good faith, and a breach of friendship, for any Christian power to give assistance to the Mahometans, when they were upon the point of entering into a war with the Empire, on which account the above officers received orders not to depart till they had received further notice."

A short time will bring a great quantity of cash into circulation, very capital orders being now getting up for Spain, from whence remittances are chiefly made in ready money; and besides this, the Americans are opening a very extensive trade with the Spaniards; so that, in exchange for our manufactures, we shall receive the gold and silver of the latter in large sums, through the medium of the former.

A silver coinage is much wanted, perhaps never more. If not soon put in execution, shillings will pass for sixpences. The seven shillings gold coin, talked of some time, is likewise much wanted.

The following adventure, which lately happened at Paris, may serve as a lesson to our modern dabbles:—A young gentleman in a milk white pair of silk stockings, was waiting under a gate-way, till a storm which was then in its height, should be over. At the same time a man meanly dressed, but wearing a rusty sword by his side, came running along, and in his haste was so unfortunate as to plash the young man all over. This put the offended Petit Maître out of all patience: with uplifted cane, he makes towards the culprit, but the latter was too much for him; whilst with one hand he stayed his impetuosity, he with the other reached out of his pocket a sixpenny-piece, telling the enraged beau, "Here, my pretty youth, be more cool; take this trifle; I can afford to pay for the washing of your stockings, but I am not master of so much money as I should want to make my escape, if I should run you through the body!"

The following is the article in the treaty of Utrecht, referred to in the declaration annexed to the Definitive Treaties:

ARTICLE XXI.

"It shall be wholly lawful and free for merchants and others, being subjects either to the Queen of Great-Britain, or to the Most Christian King, by will, or any other disposition made, either during the time of sickness, or at any other time before or at the point of death, to devise or give away their merchandizes, effects, money, debts belonging to them, and all moveable goods, which they have or ought to have at the time of their death, within the dominions, and any other places belonging to the Queen of Great Britain, and to the Most Christian King. Moreover, whether they die having made their will, or intestate, their lawful heirs, and executors or administrators, residing in either of the kingdoms, or coming from any other part, although they be not naturalized, shall freely and quietly receive and take possession of all the said goods and effects whatsoever, according to the laws of Great Britain and France respectively; in such manner, however, that the wills and right of entering upon the inheritances of persons intestate, must be proved according to law, as well by the subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, as the subjects of the Most Christian King, in those places where each person died, whether that happen in Great Britain or in France, any law, statute, edict, custom, or Droit d'Aubaine, whatever to the contrary notwithstanding."

Extract of the proceedings of the Assembly of the State of New-York, assembled at Peek's Kill, the 24th of August, 1783.

"Whereas the following natives and citizens of New York, have most wickedly and traitorously, not only given every aid and assistance to the enemies of their country, but have put themselves in arms to enslave the same, and in consequence have been guilty of felony, murder, and every other act of high treason against these United States.

"It is therefore hereby declared, That Oliver Delancy, James Delancy, John Watts, — Ludlow, Frederick Phillips, Henry White, Harry Cruger, William Smith, Hugh Wallace, Willard Ardthrope, and John Johnson, being enemies of their country, be, and are for ever outlawed, from the United States, and that their property, real and personal, be seized and confiscated for the use of these States.

"And all Officers, civil and military, are hereby required to seize the said persons, so that they may be dealt with according to law."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Oct. 2.

"General Meetings of the Directors of the India Company have been held here, on the business of furnishing the Supreme Council with an equivalent, to be proposed to the Court of London, for the restoration of Negapatnam. After all, it seems they are greatly at a loss to find such an one as will be accepted; so that it is talked of as if a specific sum would be offered in lieu thereof; but it remains to be seen how this will be accepted."

Extract of a letter from Torbay, October 9.

"Passed by this afternoon his Majesty's ship the Phaeton, of 33 guns; Commodore Sir John Lindsay, Capt. Colpoys, and the Andromache, of 32 guns; Capt. O'Hara, bound to the Streights; and the Flut-sloop of war for Plymouth."

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, 35. Ditto Right, 34 8. Rotterdam, 35 2 2 1/2 U.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 21.

Bank Stock, shut.	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 77 1/2	3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.
a 78 1/2 a 1/2 ex div.	Ditto New Ann. 59 1/2
3 per cent. con. 59 1/2 a 60 1/2 a 1/2	Ditto 1771, —
a 1/2 ex div.	Exchequer Bills, 10 diff.
3 per cent. red. shut, 59 1/2 a 1/2 a 1/2	Navy Bills, 12 1/2 diff.
a 1/2 ex div.	3 per cent. Scrip. 61 1/2 a 1/2
1 per cent. 1726, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
Long Ann. 18 a 1/2	5 per cent. Scrip. —
Short Ann. 1772, —	Light Long. Ann. —
India Stock, —	Lottery Tickets, 24 l. 11 s.
2 per cent. Ann. shut, —	a 12 1/2
India Bonds, 23 a 15 diff.	

WIND AT DEAL.
Oct. 21. W. S. W. 10. S. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

The Countess of Roseberry was, last night, brought to bed of a son, at Barnbougle Castle.

This day, the Magistrates and Council elected Messrs. William Moffat and Alexander Keay, Resident Bailies of Edinburgh.

The Mary, Hay, from Leith, to London, arrived at her moorings in the river, the 9th current, all well.

This day, were committed to the tolbooth, by warrant of the Sheriff, James Hay, James Andrews, and James Paterfon, all recruits belonging to the 61st regiment of foot. They were apprehended at Musselburgh, as the perpetrators of the two robberies committed on Sunday evening in the Meadows, or Hope Park, as mentioned in our last; and this day underwent an examination before the Sheriff, previous to their being sent to prison. The watch, which was taken from the brewer's servant, was delivered to the commanding officer of the party to which they belonged, by agreement among themselves, they having previously drawn lots who should be the person to do that business, which fell upon Hay, who accordingly gave it up.

Yesterday, the first division of the 21st regiment (General McKay's) marched from Edinburgh on their route for Ireland. The second division will march to-morrow. It is only justice to say, that this regiment has behaved with great propriety and good order since it came to Edinburgh.

Doctor Guthrie, a Scotch physician at Petersburg, and nephew to the late Mr Guthrie the author, has been so singularly successful in his mode of treating the epidemic fever which has lately prevailed at Petersburg, that the Empress has appointed him one of her physicians, and has honoured him with other marks of distinction.

Monday, the great October Fairs at Tryf began. There was a great number of cattle, which sold exceedingly well.

The weather, for ten days past, has been remarkably fine and mild, so that in the latest parts of the country the harvest is now got in in excellent order.

Price of oat-meal in Edinburgh market:—The best, one shilling the peck; inferior, eleven pence. Potatoes, the best sixpence, inferior fivepence.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Edinburgh Regiment, King's Bridge, 10th Aug. 1783, to his father.

"The die is thrown at last:—the Edinburgh Regiment is no more,—but half pay, and soup meagre.—However, we have one comfort in our affliction; the officers who chuse to accept of it, are to be allowed a grant of lands in Nova Scotia, according to their rank in the army. I, and my brothers lieutenants, it is said, are to have two thousand acres:—no despicable estate, if the quality of the ground is equal to the quantity; and in many parts it is exceeding good, and may be cleared at no great charge, as the pines and oaks are excellent, and may be conveyed by water to Annapolis, where ships are built: This country in a few years will be in a very flourishing way. It is better situated for harbours than any other port in America; two of the principal ones are Halifax and Port Royal, which are never frozen up in winter, have a great depth of water, and are very capacious.

"The private men are to have one hundred acres each, and the non commissioned officers two; to pay no taxes for ten years, to have a twelve months provisions, and to retain their arms and accoutrements.

"Six British regiments are to go to Nova Scotia."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Oct. 13.

"On Friday last, a quantity of yarn, condemned by the Justices as short of tale, was burnt at Drumbellie market by Mr Thomas Davidson, surveyor of yarn for that district. The frauds daily committed in the article of yarn, not only in the bad quality, but false tale, have been heavily felt and much complained of by manufacturers, not only as a loss to themselves, but as a general hurt to the country. Mr Davidson has on former occasions been exceedingly active in detecting frauds of this nature, and is determined to punish them in future to the utmost extent of the law."

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, Oct. 13.

"On Friday morning, three companies of the 48th regiment quartered here, set out on their route for Ireland, and on Saturday the remaining companies:—About five weeks ago, a scuffle happened with one of the musicians of the above regiment, and some lately disbanded soldiers, in the Stockwell, wherein the former was so much bruised that he lingered till Saturday se'nnight, when he died. Wednesday night last, some of his brethren, in order to be revenged of the inhabitants for his loss, went about the streets knocking down every one they met with, which so exasperated many of the trades people, that they met on Thursday night with a view to retaliate, notwithstanding a proclamation being made by rick of drum in the forenoon, discharging all journeymen and apprentices from being in the street under night. The Lord Provost and Magistrates, ever watchful over the interests of the city, met in the Council Chamber, with the Deacons of crafts, when they marched through the city, and in the course of their perambulation picked up twenty-seven of the mob, and carried them to prison, the Magistrates all the time in the most imminent danger of their lives, by brickbats being thrown at them. Happily no material injury was done, all the soldiers being ordered to their quarters by six o'clock that evening, which deprived them of the objects of their vengeance.—Great praise is due to the Lord Provost and Magistrates, for their vigilance and caution, through the whole of this disagreeable affair, which in a particular manner merits the thanks of every good citizen.

"On Saturday, two companies of the 26th regiment arrived here from Edinburgh; and they set off this morning for Ireland."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 9.

"This day at half past twelve the Volunteer Delegates of the province of Leinster assembled at the Royal Exchange, from whence they went in procession to the Tholsel, where they are to take into consideration the several momentous national

questions which are to be agitated in the approaching session of Parliament. Detachments from the Volunteer Corps of this city lined the streets from the Tholsel to the Exchange, on the above occasion.

"The Right Hon. George Ogle was at the head of the Delegates, and was followed by upwards of eighty gentlemen, as Representatives from the Independent Army of Leinster.

"Yesterday, at a very respectable meeting of the freemen and freeholders of the city, convened by the High Sheriffs, in consequence of a requisition delivered to them the day they were sworn into office, for the express purpose of taking into consideration the proceedings of the Ulster Association assembled at Dungannon the 18th of September last. The resolution of this august body being read, Mr Tandy rose, and after a short preface, proposed for the consideration of the meeting two resolutions; the first expressive of the entire approbation of the wisdom and moderation of the Volunteers; that the cause they had undertaken, of seeking for a more equal Representation; had their warmest wishes, and they would adopt the resolution entered into for that purpose, as their own, and consider any man who opposed them hereafter as an enemy to a free constitution. His second motion was for instructions to the City Representatives to oppose the granting of the supplies for a longer term than six months, until a more equal representation was procured.

"Mr Spring opposed the mode of proceeding, as having originated with an armed body of men, who wanted to controul Parliament. Mr Wills disapproved of adopting the Dungannon resolutions, saying that the metropolis of the kingdom ought to express their sentiments in language of their own, and read two or three resolutions which he had prepared for the purpose; but they not meeting the ideas of the gentlemen assembled, and those proposed by Mr Tandy being supported by Couns. Hubbard, Mr Binos, Mr Pree, and Mr Mulhorn, they were, after a short debate and a small amendment, unanimously agreed to, Mr Wills declaring, that, for the sake of humanity, he would concur. The Sheriffs were then ordered to present a fair copy of them to the City Representatives—and the thanks of the Meeting was voted to the Sheriffs for their very proper conduct on the occasion.

"The Right Hon. Edmund Sexton Perry is to be continued in the Speaker's chair; his uncommon abilities, experience and integrity, fully justifies the House of Commons in its proposed re-election.

"We hear, that on account of the defalcations in several branches of the revenue, it will be absolutely necessary, either by a vote of credit, Exchequer bills, or lotteries, to make up their deficiencies; the latter, as the most ready, and least onerous, it is thought, will be the measure adopted for the purpose.

"Notwithstanding what is mentioned in some of the London papers, respecting a new coinage taking place, we are assured that authentic information, recently received from an authoritative quarter in London, directly contradicts the report, as the immense expence that would attend either a gold or silver coinage is such as the finances of the state can by no means afford at this time. That of the silver alone would require an immediate disbursement of six millions Sterling for the purchase of bullion, which sum could not be raised without additional taxes, which Great Britain cannot in her present circumstances sustain.—The expence of a gold coinage may be conjectured from a review of the amount of the gold coin, which was called in, in the years 1776, 1777, and 1778, which it appears came up to the enormous sum of 15,463,593 l. as delivered in by a report to the British House of Commons the 30th January, 1778."

To the Printer of the Gledonian Mercury.

SIR,

If you will be pleased to give the following a place in your paper, you will much oblige, Sir,

Your real

FRIEND.

Inventory, Oct. 11.

I Observe the publisher of one of the Edinburgh papers has given a very general and superficial hint of the rejoicings had here on the 24th ult. in honour of the Marquis of Lorn's attaining the age of fifteen. Permit me, therefore, to signify to you, that the exhibition on that happy occasion was truly magnificent. Races of various kinds; processions by the inhabitants with the Town colours, and other amusements, engaged the attention till evening, and diffused the smile of satisfaction on every countenance. General illuminations, bonfires, the discharge of cannon, and the finest fire-works probably known in Scotland in the memory of man, continued for the night. The reflection of these on Lochline, then smooth as glass, as if nature favoured the design, and the echoes from the neighbouring mountains, afforded a most beautiful and delightful scene. An elegant entertainment and dance were given the Magistrates, and a select company at the Castle, where the amiable address and affability of the noble parents, the manly and judicious attention of the youth himself, and the divine captivating graces of his angelic sisters, left indelible impressions on every mind. Happy the people blessed with so pleasing a Patronage! and happy the Patrons so thoroughly in possession of the hearts and affections of their people!

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Oct. 11. Mally, Lament, from Virginia, with tobacco, &c.; Mary and Bell, Crawford, from London-derry, in ballast; Mary, White, from Waterford, in ditto.—23. Flora, Kennier, from Virginia, with goods; Almaria, Deprford, from Liverpool, in ballast; Janet, Kerr, from New York, with goods; Mary, Maciver, from Charlestown, with ditto; Jennie, Paul, from Newry, in ballast; Susannah, Wilson, from Liverpool, with goods; Two Barks from the Highlands, with herrings.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Oct. 14. Sea Nymph, Jerry, from Wells, with barley; Venus, Astmore, from Riga, with wheat; Adventure, Turnbull, from Peterburgh, with wheat, tallow, jeans, iron, flax, and hemp, &c.; Diligence, Angus, from Antbrother, with barley and herrings; Christian, Wilson, from Crumond, in ballast; Lettley, Murray, from Allow, with coals; Mercury, Kincaid, from Burrow-sounness, with ditto; Good Intent, Primrose, from ditto, with ditto; Sally, Reid, from Archangel, with tar and empty matts.—15. Janet, Clark, from Laverkelching, with coals; Providence, W. son, from Sealock, in ballast; Success, Watson, from Wells, with barley.

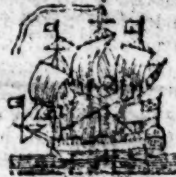
SAILED, William and John, Hunter, for Hull, with goods; Athol, Murray, for London, with ditto.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH, THE MARY,

JOHN HAY MATTHEW,

NOW at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent to the Frith of Forth, and will clear the 25th, and is the 27th October current.

Letters on business directed to the Master at the New England Coffee-house, being the change, will be properly attended to.



DUNG TO LET.

TO be LET, by public roup, upon Wednesday the 22d day of October current, at Francis M'Nab's, Summerhall, at the south east end of the Meadows.

The DUNG OF CAUSEWAYSIDE DISTRICT, extending from the Chapel of Ease to the Grange Toll, including the Siennes and by lanes. The roup to begin precisely at four o'clock afternoon.

For further particulars, apply to the said Francis M'Nab.

Not to be renewed.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE LORD ELLIOT, officiating as Ordinary on the Bills, having upon the 23d of September last, sequestrated the whole estate, real and personal, belonging to Samuel Partridge jun. and Samuel Ponsfield of Birmingham, merchants and partners, whether as a company or individuals, situated within Scotland, a meeting of their creditors was held within the house of James Buchanan vintner in Glasgow, upon the 13th of October next, in terms of his Lordship's interlocutor, and in consequence of due advertisements in the newspapers; when the Meeting nominated and appointed James Murray nether and draper in Birmingham to be interim-factor on the said sequestrated estate; and appointed a General Meeting of the Creditors of the said Samuel Partridge jun. and Samuel Ponsfield, to be held within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 5th day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing a Trustee or Trustees on the said sequestrated estate, in terms of the statute. Whereof the said James Murray, the factor, gives this public intimation to all concerned, agreeable to the act of Parliament; and requests the whole creditors of the bankrupts to attend the said General Meeting.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of JOHN MACDONALD DROVER in Gart.

THAT upon the application of the said John Macdonald, and Malcolm Macgilvra and Donald Macdonald, both merchants in Glasgow, two of the creditors of the said John Macdonald, qualified in terms of the bankrupt statute passed in the last session of Parliament, the Lord Swinton, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, did, upon the 14th of October current, sequestrate the whole real and personal estate of the said John Macdonald, in terms of, and under the authority of the statute; and appointed his creditors to meet at Down, within the house of John Campbell vintner there, upon Monday the 3d day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to their naming an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate; and granted warrant and commission to the Sheriff's depute or substitute of the shire of Perth, and failing them, to any of the Magistrates or Justices of Peace of the said shire, to attend the said meeting, receive productions of the grounds of debt and oaths on the verity thereof, as required by statute.

Of which interlocutor and appointment of the Lord Ordinary this public notice is given, that all having interest may attend.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

UPON the application of ELSPETH SHAND, alias CHALMERS, Widow of John Shand merchant in Garmouth, and partner in trade with JOHN SHAND merchant there, her son, with concurrence of John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, a creditor of the said Company, the Lord Swinton, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, did, upon the 14th of October current, sequestrate the whole real and personal estate belonging to the said Elspeth and John Shands in Company, and as individuals; and appointed the creditors to meet on Wednesday the 29th of October current, within the Town-house of Elgin, at 12 o'clock noon, to name an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate; and granted warrant and commission to the Sheriff's depute of Elginshire, or his substitutes, and failing them, to any of the present Bailies of Elgin, to attend said meeting, in order to receive their grounds of debt, with the oaths required by the statute thereon, for the purposes therein expressed.

There are therefore intimating to the creditors of the said Elspeth and John Shands, to meet at the Town-house of Elgin on the 29th current, in order to name an interim factor over the said sequestrated estate, to be reported to the Court in terms of the statute in that behalf made.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THAT upon the 14th day of October current, the Lord Swinton Ordinary, officiating on the bills, upon the application of Mr THOMAS COATS Merchant in Glasgow, for himself, and as acting partner of the Company of Messrs. ALLAN, COATS, and CO. Merchants there, Creditors of JOHN ISATT Maltman in Gorbals of Glasgow, sequestrated Mr Isatt's whole real and personal estate, wherever situated, and appointed the Creditors to meet at Glasgow, and within the house of Peter Mackinlay vintner there, upon Tuesday the 28th day of October current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to name an interim-factor in terms of the statute; and granted warrant and commission to the Sheriff's Depute or Substitute of Lanarkshire, and failing them, to any one of the present Bailies of Glasgow, to attend said Meeting, in order to receive their grounds of debt, with the oaths required by the statute thereon, and for the other purposes therein expressed.

This intimation is therefore given, by order of the Court, that the Creditors of the bankrupt may attend said Meeting, for the purposes of, and agreeably to this statute.

A FARM at Dunfermline to LET.

TO be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next, A fine Extensive FARM called CLUNE and BLACKBURN, consisting of 214 acres fine dry-lying land, and good soil, on the west side of the town of Dunfermline, all properly inclosed and subdivided, and having a handsome steading of houses on the lands. By their vicinity to Dunfermline there is great command of dung, and there is lime and coal in the adjacent grounds.

Apply to Adam Paterson in Dunfermline, who will show the lands, and either he or John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, will conclude a bargain.

To Manufacturers, Brewers, and others.

TO be SOLD or LET, and entered to immediately, THE HOUSE OF BEAVERHALL, with the Office-houses and Garden thereto belonging, lately possessed by Robert Nicholls hat-maker, situated on the side of the Canon-mill-Lead, and on the road between Canonmills and Leith, about fifteen minutes walk from Edinburgh, or from Leith.

The house consists of six fire rooms, beside a kitchen, washing-house, and servants room in an adjoining building which communicates therewith. And immediately to the west, within a contiguous court, entering by a separate gate from the high way, there are a variety of office-houses, formerly used in the hat-making, which can be converted into a weaving manufactory (there being room for about thirty looms), a distillery, brewery, &c. &c. or fitted up to accommodate a private family. A person in the house will show the subjects; and for further particulars, apply to James Marshall writer to the signet, Miln's Square.

TO BE LET,

A BLEACHFIELD, situated in a populous manufacturing county, with the Machinery and Utensils thereto belonging, and a Lint-mill, and Barley-mill, and Ground adjoining, well sheltered and inclosed, with a fourth exposure consisting of from six to eight acres; with a large convenient Dwelling-house and offices. From its large command of spring water, brought from a considerable distance in pipes, it is reckoned peculiarly fit for bleaching light or fine goods, such as long laws, cambrics, or fine linens, thread or thread stockings; and from the number of houses, a large manufacture of these two last articles might be carried on there to great advantage. It is in the neighbourhood of coal, and if more spring water is wanted than what is already brought in, two other springs can be added at a trifling expense. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, with large and convenient offices, and is pleasantly situated among very thriving plantations, and in every respect a convenient and desirable place to live in. For further particulars, apply to Andrew Steel writer in Edinburgh.

HOUSES TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, upon FRIDAY next, the 17th current, (and not on 19th, as formerly advertised), betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

A TENEMENT of LAND, from top to bottom, lying on the west side of the foot of Roxburgh's close, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, consisting of twelve dwelling-houses, fit for the accommodation of poor families; yearly rent 16 l. 15 s. with the Yard thereto belonging.

A TENEMENT, consisting of two storeys, lying on the east side of Dunbar's close, possessed by Mr Macdonald and Mrs Shaw; yearly rent 12 l. Sterling.

The title-deeds and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of William Young writer, Dunbar's close, Edinburgh.

A HOUSE TO LET.

THAT LODGING, in the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, some time possessed by the Earl of Glasgow, is to be let for such number of years as can be agreed on, either furnished or unfurnished. It consists of dining room, drawing room, three bed-chambers, and dressing-room, servants hall, kitchen, &c. &c. Rent furnished 100 l. yearly; unfurnished 40 l.

For further particulars, enquire at Messrs Hamilton and Son, Canon-gate.

SALE OF LANDS

IN THE COUNTIES OF WIGTON AND KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be sold by Private Bargain, together or in parcels, the following LANDS, belonging to Nathaniel Agnew of Ochiltree, viz. PARCEL I. The Lands of Cairloch, Craiglour, and Blackmark, lying in the parish of Dalry and stewartry of Kirkcubright, at present in the proprietor's natural possession. When last in lease, these lands were let at 120 l. Sterling.

II. The Lands of Fingland, in the same parish and stewartry, presently under lease for 18 years to run from Whitunday 1784, at the rent of 70 l. Sterling.

These two parcels hold blench of the Crown, and are rated in the books of supply at 400 l. Scots valued rent.

III. The Lands of Cornharrow and Cornlae, in the parish and stewartry aforesaid, at present under lease for 18 years to run from Whitunday 1784, at the rent of 45 l. Sterling. These lands hold blench of the Crown, and are rated at 150 Scots valued rent.

IV. The Lands of Chang, in the parish of Mochrum, Wigtonshire, under lease for 18 years from Whitunday 1784, at the rent of 44 l. Sterling; holding blench of the Crown, and rated in the books of supply at 133 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots valued rent.

V. The Lands of Altiery, in the same parish and county, under lease at 45 l. Sterling, which expires at Whitunday 1786, hold blench of the Crown, and are rated at 95 l. Scots valued rent.

VI. The Lands of Culmallee and Kirrybryne, in the parish of Kirriemuir, and county of Wigton, yielding at present 115 l. Sterling of rent, by two leases, which expire in 1784 and 1786. These lands hold feu of the Crown for payment of 1 l. 4 s. 6 d. Sterling yearly, and are rated at 153 l. 18 s. 3 d. Scots valued rent. They are completely inclosed and subdivided, and there are houses in good order upon the lands for two separate farms.

VII. The Lands of Airleer, lying contiguous to Culmallee, in the same parish and county, under lease for seventeen years to run from Whitunday 1784, at the rent of 40 l. Sterling, holden feu of the Crown for payment of 1 s. 3 d. 8-12ths Sterling yearly, and are rated at 76 l. 16 s. Scots valued rent.

The whole lands are improvable. Chang and Altiery lie convenient for improvement by lime and shells from the adjacent Bay of Lucre. Culmallee and Kirrybryne lie near the burgh of Wigton, and the harbour of Bladenock, where lime and shells are to be had in abundance. There have been considerable advanced rents offered for these lands.

For further particulars, apply to William Macdonnell writer in Wigton, or to Archibald Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, the current leases, and a plan of the lands.

The Creditors of Nathaniel Agnew are desired to send exact notes of their debts to the said Archibald Tod or William Macdonnell, that measures may be taken for their speedy payment.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 11th December 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of KILLHILL, GARLOWBANK, LANGBANK, and part of SHIELHILL, lying within the parishes of Kirriemuir and Othlaw, and sherrifdom of Forfar, and paying about 356 l. Sterling of free rent, which rises after Michaelmas 1788 to 370 l.

This estate consists of 1388 Scots acres, whereof 718 are arable. It lies about a mile east from Kirriemuir, and within three miles of Forfar. There is near and easy access to marle from the Loch of Kinnordie on the one hand, and from the Loch of Forfar upon the other; by the use of which manure the lands may be greatly improved, and the rental raised, especially as no rent is presently put upon 340 acres lately set apart to this estate on the division of the forest of Platon. The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of a subject. Those held of the Crown are valued at 590 l. 8 s. 4 d.

ALSO, the Lands of DRAKEMYRE, ACHNADY, and BURNHEAD, lying within the parish of Othlaw, and sherrifdom of Forfar, presently paying of free rent about 51 l. Sterling, but which soon rises to 58 l. These lands consist of about 240 Scots acres, whereof 120 are arable, and 22 good haugh and meadow ground. They lie contiguous to the above estate, and hold of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

For further particulars, apply to David Erskine clerk to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain for both or either of the above estates.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon the 10th December next, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of DUNNASKINE, which belonged to the deceased John Shaw of Dunnaskine, lying in the parishes of Coylton and Dalmellington, and county of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of these lands is,

Deduct 6-4-fifth for teind, the proprietor not having right to the teinds, L. 141 0 0

Public burdens, L. 28 0 0

Free rent, L. 111 17 4 10-12ths

Uplift-price whereof, at twenty-two years purchase, L. 2461 2 10 4-12ths

Add, value of free teind at five years purchase, after deducting minister's stipends, &c. 94 4 1 2-12ths

Total proven value of property-lands, L. 2555 6 1 6-12ths

Feu-duties payable yearly from certain subjects lying in the town of Dalmellington, feued to Robert Macgill and Gilbert Macwhirter, 1 l. 10 s. Sterling, which, valued at twenty-five years purchase, is 37 10 0

Total proven value of the lands under sale, L. 2592 16 11 6-12ths

The lands are situated in the heart of a fine country, and capable of great improvement.

The title-deeds and articles of sale may be seen in the hands of John Buchan writer to the signet, or John Callender depute-clerk of Session.

JUDICIAL SALE.

BY ADJOURNMENT—AND PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under the authority of the Lords Council and Session, within the Parliament, or new Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 5th day of December next, betwixt the hours of four and five in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

THE TOWN & LANDS OF KIRKTON EARL STRATHDIGHTY, with the Manor-place, and pertinents and teinds of the same, lying within the parish of Mains, and sherrifdom of Forfar, which belonged to the deceased George Fildore of Kirkton merchant in Dundee.

The proven free rent of the lands is 163 l. 19 s. 1 d. 7-12ths; and the lands are to be exposed to sale at eighteen years purchase of that rent, being 2951 l. 4 s. 4 d. 6-12ths Sterling. They are holden of a subject, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 5 s. 6 d. 8-12ths Sterling.

The articles of sale may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson depute clerk of Session; and further information will be got, by applying to Alexander Duncan writer to the signet.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By Adjournment—upset Prices reduced.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon Thursday the 30th day of November 1783, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon, within the Parliament-house,

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, and others, situated in the parish of Dunfermline and shire of Fife (excepting 93 acres of the farm of Blackburn, already disposed of, with the lands of Lufcar and Clune), with various Acres, Houses, Yards, Mills, and Feu-duties in and about the town and abbey of Dunfermline.

The proven free rent of these subjects is about 989 l. 8 s. 3 d.—Of which, for mills, houses, and yards, 177 l. and for feu-duties about 82 l. The proven value of altogether is L. 19,924 9 1

Also the Constabulary and Bailie House in the Abbey of Dunfermline, presently unset, with a large area and other buildings, valued at 150 0 0

Grounds for building and feuing on various new streets round the town of Dunfermline, already begun, valued at 1040 0 0

Wood upon the lands of Pittencrieff, valued five years ago at 831 10 4

Privilege of purchasing tiends of Back Acres, 5 14 7

The proven value and upset-price of these subjects is L. 21,959 14 6 But they are now to be set up at the reduced price of 19,500 0 0

The coals and iron-stone under 45 acres or thereabouts of these lands, called Mounthooly, belong to Mr Wellwood of Garvock, and those under 20 acres or thereabouts of the northmost part of the lands most distant from the house, have been disposed of, with the general coaleries of Lufcar and Clune, and Wester Waldrige.

There is no value put upon a substantial and convenient mansion-house of ten rooms, besides closets, nor upon a complete set of new elegant office-houses, pigeon-house, and fruit-wall, which have lately cost above 1200 l. nor on the reserved coal and iron-stone in about 230 acres of the lands. The valued rent is nearly equal to three freehold qualifications, and the land-tax and other consequential burdens are remarkably low in proportion to the real rent.

The place is well known to be convenient and beautiful almost beyond description, with the finest near and distant prospects that can be met with. The trees are very thriving and beautiful.—The lands are mostly low rented, as they may, with little exception, be considered as borough acres. There is an advance of rent, by agreements for less since the judicial rental was taken, of about 20 l. per annum; and there cannot be a doubt of its advancing considerably by a number of buildings on the various outlets, and new streets begun round the populous and increasing town of Dunfermline, more especially if the coaleries were once set fairly to work, and there was a resident heritor, who could give regular feus immediately.

AS ALSO,

The following Parcels of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the parish of South Leith, viz.

1. Robert Watt's late Feu, consisting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are several new houses built; gross rent, 23 l. 14 s. 9 d.; feu duty to the Trinity Hospital valuing barley at 12 s. 6 d. per boll, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.; free rent, 18 l. 13 s. 5 d.—

Proven value of this parcel, and at which it was set up formerly, L. 230 0 0

To be exposed now at the reduced price of 250 0 0

2. James Allison's late Feu; a Garden, with a large new House thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 64 falls; gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d.; Feu-duty, converting the barley as above 7 l. 7 s. 3 d.; free rent, 27 l. 2 s. 10 d.—

The proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 430 0 0

To be exposed now at the reduced price of 365 0 0

3. William Wright's Feu—A Nursery, containing five acres; gross rent 26 l. 5 s.; feu-duty, 5 l. 13 s. 1 d. free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.—

Proven value at which it was set up formerly, 350 0 0

To be exposed now at the reduced price of 370 0 0

N. B. There is a very copious spring of water in the center of this lot.

The title deeds, rentals, and plans of the estate, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Messrs John Callender depute clerk of session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estate of Dunfermline, will show the premises in Fifeshire; and Alexander Marr gardener, on the south side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the King's Arms tavern at Dumfries, on Thursday the 19th day of February, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

All and whole the Two Merk and Half Merk Land of KILLILUNG, called MID-KILLILUNG, and the Three Merk Land of NETHER KILLILUNG, with the pertinents, comprehending Sandbed and teinds of the said lands, lying within the barony and parish of Holywood, and sherrifdom of Dumfries.

The yearly rent is 214 l. on leases which commenced, as to Mid-Killilung at Whitunday 1769, and are current to Whitunday 1787; and as to Nether Killilung, commenced at Whitunday 1770, and are current to Whitunday 1788; out of which rent the proprietor has to pay the land-tax, 11 s. 11 d. of feu, and 1 l. 16 s. 8 d. of stipend.

These lands are pleasantly situated on the river Nith, three miles above the town of Dumfries, where there are delightful situations for a gentleman's house. The teinds are valued.

ALSO, All and Whole the Lands of AUCHNRATH, NETHER-HOUSES, and WHITESTANES, with the pertinents and teinds thereof, lying within the barony of Dalwinton, parish of Kirkmahoe, and sherrifdom of Dumfries. The yearly rent of these lands is 69 l.; out of which the proprietor pays the land-tax, 3 l. 9 s. 4 d. of stipend, and 7 s. of school salary.

The whole of the foregoing lands hold of the Crown, and the lands in Kirkmahoe parish entitle the proprietor in a vote for a member of Parliament within the county of Dumfries.

The lands of Killilung and Netherhouses are well inclosed, and subdivided, partly with belts of planting, and some parts with stone dykes; and the whole of the lands are plentifully supplied with excellent water. The soils are generally very good, and some are of the richest and best quality. The lands all lie convenient for lime for improvement, and near a market, and the lands in Kirkmahoe parish have a right as an extensive common, of which they will draw a large share on a division.

The lands will be sold either altogether or separately, as persons intending to purchase may desire.

The articles of roup and title-deeds may be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and a copy of the articles, with an inventory of the title-deeds, in the hands of Comissary Goldie at Dumfries; to either of whom, persons wanting further information, or willing to make a private bargain, may apply.